Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864

THE BRIDE OF AN HOUR. From Gunnerfleet to Ivinscar, Lie mosses deep, and swamp, and heather: There's little change or difference there In summer or in winner weather.

At times you hear the lapwing's note Fipe sadly o'er the moses yellow, And troops of lasy plover float And hover o'er the sandy fallow. Though many a year has fied away,
With clouds and sunshine, joy or sadness,
It seems to me but yesterday
I heard those sounds of mirth and gladness.

Within the walls of youder cot Twins two young hearts that naught shall Alas | alas | I had forgot, Those two young hearts now sleep forever!

A simple watcher he, but tall
And straight, and bold and open-hearted:
She like a tender heather-bell,
That lingers when the summer's paried.

So bright her presence seemed, that light And warmth around her footsteps filited; Anger, where'er she came, took flight, And every brow from care unknitted. A thoughtful love, a loving heart;
A smile that breathed in every feature;
She eemed on this dull earth below
Of some bright heaven a chosen creature.

In words of song is passion told, And blazoned loud in phrase poetic, Give me the thoughts which buried lie, Reposing in bearts sympathetic. No take have I of love to tell,
No take of obstacles surmounted;
The sad and solemn words of truth
By my poor mouth shall be reconnted

In suptial bonds their hands were loined. The rieg put on, the blessing spoken: In one brief hour the loving link That chained those hearts was snapped and

broken. mile from youder cot there lies A glassy pool, by wave scarce ruffed, lient and still, yet you may hear The sound of falling water muffled. For 'neath the earth the stream flows on Under full many an emerald meadow, Under dank rock and mossy cave,

All sleeping in eternal shadow And though the waters seem to flow A measured slowly-gliding current, A hundred yards or two below They issue forth a foaming torrent:

From that dark pool, when early dew Makes opal all the crimson heather, She used to bear a brimming jar, And on wedding-day went thither.

She ne'er returned; yet how she died No trace remained, no tale or tiding: And youder stream seemed still the same, Ouwards, yet ever onwards gliding. Hugh, though to ontward eye the same (And few could tell his heart was broken),

Thitber, torover searching came, And prayed of his lost bride some token. One day, about the lower fall, He lingered, and his search was epical, A sunbosm through the torrent wave, Lit on a skeleton suspended. My tale is told; how she had died, This was the ghastly tale and tiding; Yet wander stream is still the same,

Yet conder stream is still the Onwards, yet over onwards gliding. WHO WAS THE EXECUTIONER OF

Cases of "historic doubt" seem to be the legitimate property of the novelist. The invstery
which has enveloped the executioner of King
Charles the First, the apparent impossibility of
fixing the act of beheading upon any man for
cert in, has opened to the writers of historical
romance a fair field for the exhibition of their
art. And they have a called themselves of the
oppertunity. To mention one or two in-ances:
—the author of "Whitehall," M. Alexandre
Dumas in his "Vingt-ans Apres," and Mr. Sala
in his novel of "Captain Dangerous," have introduced to the public various candidates for the
distriction of having killed a king.

the generally accepted theory, however, is to effect that the deed was done by the common the effect that the deed was done by the common hangman of the period for a reward of thirty pounds. But the name of the hangman has been less clearly ascertained. Jack Keten, "a wretch," says Macaulay, "who had bunchered many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him in his odious office," was not appoined until about 1682. "While thirties on the hench Ketch on the gibbet six." Jeffries on the bench. Ketch on the giphet site Jeffres on the bench, Ketch on the groots six, says a lampoon of the time. The bungling cruelty exhibited on the occasion of the execution of unfortunate Duke of Monmouth nearly led to the destruction of Ketch by the informated

led to the destruction of Ketch by the infuriated mob—a strong guard was necessary to save the executioner being torn in pieces.

Ketch had succeeded a man named Dun, who is addressed as Squire Dun in a poem by Butler "The addition of 'squire," says an authority, "with which Mr. Dun is digmiled, is a mark that he had beheaded some State criminal for high treasurements. treason, an operation which, according to custom for time out of mind, has always entitled the operator to that distinction." The predecessor of Dan was Gregory Brandon, after whom the gallows was sometimes called the Gregorian tree, as in the prologue to Mercarius Brittanicus, acted at Paris, 1641;—

at Paris, 1641.—

"the trembles under the black red, and he both fear his sits from the tire orian free."

An earlier hangman was named Derrick; possibly, from his name the tackle employed in raising heavy weights on board a ship is still hnown nautically as a derrick.

The executioner of King Charles was probably either Dun or Brandon; 3ct various authorities at different times, have charged with the deed William Walker, Richard Brandon, Hugh Peters William Walker, Richard Brandon, Hugh Peters, Colonel Joyce, William Hewlet, and lastly, Lord Stair. Against some of these the accusation is, of course, atterly groundless; but on the trial of the regisales after the Restoration, a distinct attempt was made to fix the act of beheading on William Hewlet. The evidence for the prosecution was worthless enough, but the court had quite made up its mind on the subject beforehand, and a veidist of guilty was returned. Hewlet was not executed, however; the insofficiency of proof was too remerkable, and the restored government had some sense of shame.

"Many have cariously injuried," says William Lilly, in the "History of his Life and Times," "who it was that cut off the king's head; I have no permission to speak of such things, but he that did it was valiant resolute, and of competent fortune." After the Restora-

things, but he that did it was valuat, resolute, and of competent fortune." After the Restoration, Lilly was examined before Parliament on the subject. "At my first appearance," he goes on, "I was advanted by the young members, who demanded several scurrilons questions, and I should have been sorely troubled but for the assistance of Mr. Prinn and Mr. West n. who whispered to me occasionally, holding a paper before their mouths. Liberty being at last given me to speak, I delivered what follows: —The next Sunday but one after the excention of King Charles the First, Robert Spavin, Secretary to General Cromwell, and soveral others, dined with me, when the whole of our discourse was only who it was that beheaded the king; some said the common hangman, some Huga Peters, and several others were named, but none concluded. After dinner was over, Robert Spavin retiring with me to the south window, took my hand and said: "These are all mistaken, Lioutensus chart was in tenant-Colonel Joyce was the man, for I was in the room when he litted himself for the work, and stood by him when he did it; no one know, this but my master, Commissary Ireton, and my

It is certain that Lilly, although originally royalist, was afterwards actively engaged in the cause of the Parliament, and was one of the close cause of the Parliament, and was one of the close committee to consult upon the proper carrying out of the king's execution. He was celebrated as an astrologer and importor, and amazaed a fortune by casting nativities and foretelling events, and preying generally upon the wellness and superstition of all ranks of society. In the words of Dr. Nash, in his "Notes to Hudibra," Lilly was "a time-serving rascal," and it is necessary to use caution in placing credit upon any marreity proceeding from him.

sally was "a time-corving rascal," and it is necessary to use caution in placing credit upon any narretive proceeding from him.

According to Sir Nathaniel Wravall, George Energy, that insatiable amateur of executions, had a different story, however, on this subject. He probased to have obtained his information from the Duchess of Portsmouth, who, he said, always asserted, on the authority of Charles the Second, that the king his father was not beheaded by either Colonel Joyce or Colonel Pride, as was then commonly believed, but that the name of the real executioner was Gregory Brandon; that this man had wern a black crape stretched over his face, and had no sooner taken out the king head than be was put into a boat at Whitehall Stally, together with the block, the black cloth that covered it, the nace, and every officer article that had been stained with the royal blood. Being conveyed to the Tower, all the implements used in the decapitation had been immediately reduced to sakes. A purse, commining one hundred bread pieces of gold, was then delivered to Brandon, and he was disminant. This account, "a short time before he died. "This account,"

Wranall adds, "as coming from the Duchess of Wranall adds, "as coming from the Duchess of Portsmouth, challenges great respect."

A curious miscellany, called the "Lounger's Common Place Book," published in 1703, a invertie work with Leigh Hunt, and often quosed by him in his "History of the Town," adds to the stock of stories on the subject of Charles the First's execution an extract from a French work called "Delassements de l'Homme Sensible," professing to be written by a Monsieur d'Arnand. It will be as well perhaps to ware the reader at the outset that the "Lounger" is by no means an authority, upon any subject, and that his appetite for the apocryphal is almost without his appetite for the apocryphal is almost without

The Prepchman relates, according to the Lounger," that Lord Stair, once the favorite min-"Lounger," that Lord Stair, once the favorite min-ister of King George the Second, retiring in disgust is to sequence of some roal or imaginary aff out received after the ha tie of Dettingen, and on his way to Scatland, made a short stay in London to settle some regimental accounts, when an anonymous letter in a strange hand was sent to him, requesting that he would favor the writer with an interview at a particular time and place, as he had certain information of the most singular theorems to communicate. From the description portance to communicate. Prompted by carlosity, and moved by the tone of entrea y of the letter, the Earl, taking some precantions to ensure his lower safety, went to the place appointed. He knocked at the door of a corner house adjoining an obscure alloy in a rather reinote quarter of the town. He was admitted by a ragged and for-lors-looking wreich, who then conduceed him up a narrow tortuous staircase to a dinay garret,

a narrow tortuous staircase to a diney garret, dimity lighted, in one corner of which he perceived the figure of a very old man swetched upon a narrow bod. His lordship was loaded with thanks for having condescended to couply with the request contained in the letter, which the old man avowed he had written.

He offered many apo ogies for the trouble he had occasions d his lordship, and inquired of the Earl whether he had not recently experienced much inconvenience from the want of certain title-deeds and conveyances relating to his piternal estate. His lordship admitted that such was the case, adding that for want of some pardicular documents he was in groat danger of was the case, adding that for want of some par-ticular documents he was in great danger of lo ing a large portion of his inheritance. The old man then pointed to a box which stood by his bedside. "There," he said, "are the writings that you require. You will ask how they came into my possession—who I am? I have led a wandering and miserable life, strangely pro-longed to one hundred and twenty-five years, and I now live to behold in you a linear descend-ment from me in the third emperation. The farme and I how live to henoral in you a linear nescent ant from me in the third generation. The fame of your gallantry has reached me. I re olved to pace in your hands the contents of that hox. The wrisched old men you see before you was a subject, a friend, and favorite of King Charles the First; but suspecting him of having wronged most crucily wronged, the woman I loved, my loyalty turned to hatred, as insatiable thirst for revenge po-sessed me. After his trial and deposition, I requested permission to be my sovereign's executioner. This was granted to me. A moment before raising the fatal axe, I whispered to his ear the name of his victim and her pered in his car the name of his victim and her avenger. But from the hour of the king's death I have been a prey to the keanest remorse, an outcast and exile in different parts of Europe and Asia; and as though to increase my punishment, Heaven has seen fit to prolong my life far beyond the common age of man. Now leave me to my five; ask me no more; forget that you have ever seen me." Lord Stair quinted the house, to re urn the next day in the hope of rundering some assistance to the mysterions old men. He had disappeared, however; no trace of him could be discovered, and he was never

M d'Arnaud's story is curious, but, of course worthless from an historical point of view; it will not bear the test of the simplest critical analysis. The secret as to the executioner of King Charles The secret as to the executioner of King Charics has been well kept probably from its being very little of a secret at all, and capable of a solution so imple, that people in such a case were rather inclined to avoid than accept it. It was no doubt difficult to credit that a prisoner so extraordinary should fall by the bands of the ordinary executioner at the time, like any other prisoner sen enced to death. But that this was retily the care there can be little question. It is worth while to remark, however, as an element in the consideration of the trustworthices of history, how very soon, as in this case, doubt and mystery collect round and obscure an event of singular importance. Less than twelve years after the death of the king, the commusioners appointed to bring the regicides to judgment could not clearly ascertain who was the ac nal executioner. and notwith-tanding that they find a prisoner enlist of the offense, doubt on still, and struple to inner the punishment to which they had

An Adventure in a Comercey.

A young priest, once wishing to show his courage and the contemptoous next in which he regarded all superstitious notions, laid a coniderable wager that he would walk to the con stderable wager that he would wak to the cometery in the dead of the night, and hammer a nail into a certain part of the inner wall. Leaving the town at the stated time, he proceeded straight to the place and arrived town perfectly satisfied of his ability to perform the lonely task he had Imposed upon himself. Advancing into the inner civile, he planted a small ladder with fore proceeding further looked leisurely around. The moon was shining in rail beauty, and her rays, tipping the leaves of all the trees on one ide of the circle, shed a subdued tight on every blice immediately around our adventurer, leaving the other side of this portion of the cemetere not which the moon's rays a uith not penetrate in perfect shade. Splic or every wish to the oon in perfect shade. Spile of exery wish to the con-trary, the poor priest could not but feel a kind of undefined dread at the awful stillness, and, as be slowly ascended the ladder, his knees began per-ceptibly to tremble. Determined, however, to execute his purpose, he fixed the tail and com-menced has meritig loudly, his perturbed spirit deriving comfort from the reverberating sounds thus created.

Onthe reassured when this work was divided

Quite reassured when this work was finished. he returned in order to descend, when, pulling his foot out to place it on the ladder, he felt his cape pulled from behind. Too terrified to my to cape poiled from behind. Too terrified to try to ascertain the cause, he made several a tempts to disengage himself, but the more he pulled the faster he seemed to be held; until at last, exhausted with the efforts he had made, he remained passive from terror. The whole cometery seemed whiching around him. The coffins appeared to be leaving their narrow cells, and their lists bursting open, he fancied he saw the ghastly inmates contains at him.

In vain be tried to cry out, his tangue refused In vain be tried to cry out, his tongue rofused to frame a single word; and thus, paralyzed by fear, his senses entirely forsook him and he fell to the ground below, where he remained in a state of neonsciousness until discovered by a friend many hours after, who, fearing something had happened, came, accompanied by others, to search for him. He slowly recovered his senses, but spoke little, although the remembrance of all that had happened remained impressed by error on his mind. Notwich-tanding his friends pointed out to him the rent in his cape, which hiving caught on the nail when he turned round, was forn as he fell from the ladder, he smiled increasionsly, and gradually sank till he died, in the full helief that what he had winessed was a punishment for his stating to boast on such a

The Colesant Bird of Madagasear.

In the year 1830 a French ship captain, moved Abadie, being on the southeast coast of Madagascar, observed in the hands of a native the stell of a gigantic egg which but been perforated at one of its extrematics and ared for domestic ment on so its extrements and ared for counsele purposes.

M. Abadie, being attracted by the unusual dimensions of the egg set to work to produce specimens of it, and altimately save eded in obtaining from the natives, besides the specimen first seen, two others, one of them found in the cabris of a recent land-slip. The other was distincted from recent alluvial formation, together with some large of alluvial formation, together

with some hones of apparently no less giganti Upon these objects, which were shortly after-wards forwarded to Paris, the late Profesor Isi-dore Geoffrol St. Hillaire bunded a new genus dore Geoffrei St. Hitaire named a new genus and species of extinct struthious birds, ailled to Donornis, for which he proposed the name Appornis Maximus. The most striking character of the eggs of the Appornis is their enormous size. The largest of the two received at Paris measured lengthwise no less than two feet and ten inches, and broadthwise two feet four inches in circumference. Its extreme length is continued.

in circumference. Its extreme length in a straight line was twelve inches.

Professor Geoffrei St. Hilaire estimated that it would contain 104 quarts, or nearly as much as six oetrich eggs. A large outwich egg, we may mention, measures only about six inches in length, being little more than half that of the Epyoruls.—Quarterly Journ. of Science.

—During the recent visit of the European sovereigns to Kissingen, the daily music was pro-vided by the band of the Empress of Austria, of sixty performers, and the band of the King of Bavaria, of forty performers, besides the regular bands of this favorite watering-piace. -Tom Moore might have written the following

gems, but he didn't :-Take the bright shell From its home in the les.
And wherever it goes
It will sing of the sea. So take the fond heart

From its home and its hearth, Twill sing of the loved To the ends of the earth. Weep not for her the bitter tear, Nor give thy heart to vain regret, Tis but a casket that lies here; The gun that filled it sparkles yet.

ON AN OLD PORTRAIT. Hyes that oursmi'ed the morn, Behind your go'den lashes, What are your free now? Ashes! Checks, that outblowhed the rose,

White arms and snowy bust, What is your beauty now : Dust!

-Lucy Hamilton Hooker. A CHEAP BAROWETER.

Every farmer should carefully observe signs of the weather," and shape his business to mit. He may not be able to foretell the state of the weather by a barometer or by observing the movements of index pointers. But if he will commit to memory the following quaint effusion of Dr. Jenner, who was celebrated in his day for his practical sense, he will find in them a useful "The boilow winds begin to blow

The boilow winds begin to blow. The clouds look black, the glass is low; The sort fails draw, the spaniels sleap. The spiders from their couwebs peop. Lest night the son went pale to bed. The moon in haloes hid her head; The boding shepherd heaves a sigh, For, see 1 a rainhow spans the sky; The scale are damp, the disches small, Cosed is the pink cycl pinpernet. Hark, how the choice and fables crack! Oh! Betty shows are out the pre-k. Oh! Belly's bones are on the rack; Loud quach the ducks, the peacocks cry, The distant hills are seeming righ; How restless are the snorting swine, The busy files disturb the kine; Low o'er the grass the swallow wings. The cricket, too, how sharp he sings! Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws, Sits wiping o'er her whiskered inws; Through the clear stream the sakes cise, And nimbly catch the incautious flies; And nimbly catch the incatious flies; The gloscores, numerous and bright, Illumed the dewy dell last night; At dusk the squalid foad was seen. Hopping and craving o'er the green, The whirring wind the dust obeys, And in the capid oddy plays; The frag hus changed his yellow vest, And in a muset coat is drest; Though June, the air is cold, and still, The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill; My day, an eligent in his taste. My doo, so altered in his taste, Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast; And see you rooks, how old their flight, They imitate the gliding kite,

And seem precipitate to fall,
As if they felt the piercing ball:—
'Twill surely rain. I see with sorrow,
Our jaunt shall be put off to-morrow." Remember that there are 'three variable qualiies of the atmosphere, from which result variaions in the weather-these are, its weight, temperature, and moi-ture; and by a careful observation of these, it is possible frequently to prediate the weather we are likely to have

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA. Mr. Winwood Reade, in a letter to the Times

The Ashantee war baving just attracted so much attention from the public, some re mirks on bush wars in general may possibly interest your

readers.

Along the whole margin of the West Coast of Africa, from St. Leuis, Sensgal, on the north, to Hengnela, on the south, there is not's single spot which is fit for invaliding. This gigantic range of territory is one cesspool of fever, dyseatery, and ev ry thing which is deadly and detestable. I except a site on the Cameroon mountain, which Captain Burton has wisely recommended

a santurium.
At the best of times the military hospitals are At the best of times the military hospitals are always tolerably init. Imagine, then, the hortors of a campaign in such a country. Every night the army is at acked by an irresistiole anseen five—the maiaria of the swamps. Then there is always a poor supply of food; on the Gold Coast steep and cattle car only be obtained as atticks of gourmandise. There are no roads honeer than sheepwalks; the soldiers are forced to carve their way through the woods with their swords. Engagements conduct simply in a series of unbuscasies, and for this style of warfare of ambuscades, and for this style of warfare Western Africa is admirably suited. Nature appears to have created these forests and swamps appears to have created these forests and swamps for the preservation of the naked negro, as she has cratested the necrosite, the armadillo, and the alligator, with bideous and impensivable coverings. Now, one need not be blessed with a military genius to understand that officiary warrare under such discamstances is scarcely to be rea minended; and the insure raid which has just been made against the Ashattons is, perhaps, the most carious instance of human anorance and presumption which can be found. morance and presumption which can be found

more the blupders of colonial history, It is generally supposed that the negroes are ferecious race, who assassinate white men whonever they can do so with Jupanity, and who attach the same relish to bood from a harman shall as we do to '20 per from a darty, cobwebly bottle. But I must assert that I have found the negroes timid, effeminate, courteous, thorough men of the world, lob to shed blood, except when their fears or their religious passions are aroused. Above all, they have great communical resight. They receive from us white man those hexuries which have now necome their necessa-ries—the cotton cloths with which they dothe thems lyes; the glass beads with which they slorn themselves; the rum with which they in adorn themselves; the rum with which they intoxicate themselves; the powder and guas wish
which they shoot us when we cave them no
alternative. I will prove how reluctant they are
to make use of this dernier ressort.

A subaltern, who many months ago went up
the country with the first expedition (long before
the British public heard of these doings), informed me that on one occasion they passed an
amhuscade of 200 Ashantees, as they afterwards
the overall from when the Fanta del-

ir covered from some men whom the Fantis had then prisoners. When saled how it was they ad not fired, they replied that they had received orders from the king not to hurt the white men. We are at war with the Fannis," they sold, "not with you; and if you so to war with us on ac-count of these fellows, we will not fight with In this first compaign, at all events, they their word. The detachment returned with having seen an Ashantee; all the righting ving been done by the Fants, our allies, Under ordinary circumstances the coast colo-es are carrisoned by one of the West India regi-cuts. They are sent there, one is told, to proret the trade. I have seen a good deal of mili-ary protection among the French, the English, and the Portuguese econists, and I can affirm hat trade reserves that aind of protection from illitary forces which the brasen pot in "Esop" at les" was desirous of offering to the clay one it is not transported to which has stifled trade It is military protection which has stiffed trade in the Senegal, which has ruined several Lisbon firms by its conduct in Augola, and which is now choking a miserce on the Gold Coast. The real wealth of Africa is extracted from her oil rivers—the Calabars. Brass, Bouny, and Benin. In the crivers, where there is no military protection, the while man is never molested; in Bonny he is even in in-the while man is never molested; in Bonny he is even in in-the lighture or any other sucred animal, which none may higher under pain of death. Sementine, it is true the traders have had debts. Then they could be Consul Barton at Fernando Fo, who sends a gention much the river, which has ever the town till a pays.

The negroes are really afraid of men-of-war, and of the gleat guns which guard our colonist towns. But they lough at our drilled negroes, who must indeed ent a sorry figure foundering through awanges, or marching "in beautiful order" into amhuscades. It appears to me—and I have studied this matter very swefully on the spat—that these methopy soldiers, and their still more unhappy officers, are useless in West Africa, and that it is, to all intents and purposes, an act of cinety to send them there. These colonies evalid raise a militia quite capable of manning that cannon and of defending their homes; and a the Senegal, which has rained several Lisbon

ald raise a militia quite capable of manning alrearmon and of defending their homes; and r purposes of favasion a Napoteonic army ould meit away in those great forests like suow. As for the rivers, gunboats might be run up once a month; this service would be one of danger on account of the climate, and the pay should therefore be raised in proportion. Still it would be one of impunity compared with that which the soldlery now suffer on the coast; for the former have it always in their power to escape to that great sanitarium.—the sea.

Paon Old Vingisia,—Formerly noted for her hospitality, her chivalry, and her particulism, she permitted herself to be marshaled into the ranks of rebelliam States. Having sacrificit her lovalry on the altar of slavery, she followed the idictic counsel of Wise, and vielded to the tyrannic sway of the thief Floyd, and the menace of the heartless and unscrupulous Mason. What a spectacle does Virginia present to the civilized world! In vain the voice of Patrick Henry comes echoing along the sisles of the past, in tones of patriotism that stir the heart with condition. In vain the words of the great Washington colo in the car of the "Old Dominion." She is deaf and dumb and blind with rebellion, and stumbles over the tomb of Washington into the gulf of rain. She now spits upon patriotism. Poon OLD VIRGINIA,-Formerly noted for her culf of rein. She now spits upon patriotism, and tramples it in the dust, and burns it in effigy, and buries it behind masked batteries. If her cities be burned to the ground, and her soil plowed with cannon-balls, and watered with blood, and the whole land laid waste, it is her own fault.

—Several European sovereigns are devoting much attention to music. The reigning King of Hanover and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg have both composed operas; and the young King of Bavach is making music his hobby.

GENERAL AVERILL'S VICTORY.

MARROW ESCAPE OF M'CAUSLAND Rebel Gen, Johnson Captured

and Escapes Again. TOTAL ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

IMMENSE CAPTURES BY OUR MEN.

WASHINGTON, August 9. The Stor says that the authorities here have most gratifying information of the victory obtained by General Averill on Sunday last, at Moorefield, West Virginia, over the Rebel forces under Generals McCausland and Johnson, that

recently burned Chambersburg. Averiti overtook them at Moorefield, attacked, and utterly routed them, espturing between five and six bundred prisoners, including General Johnson (who subsequently escaped), and his whole staff, with their headquarters colors. He also took all the Robel artiflery, trains, and colors, and a large quantity of small arms.

McCausland himself barely escaped by flying nto the mountains. Averill pursued the scattered remnant of the

Robel force for twenty five miles, capturing many of the furitives. His optice loss in killed is seven men. So the Chambersburg raiders have thus "Early" come to grief. The pursuit was only abandoned when Averill's horses were too exhausted to follow the enemy further into the mountains.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION TO FLORIDA.

CAPTURE OF A RAILWAY TRAIN.

THE BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

NEW YORK, August 9.- The steamer Fulto from Port Royal via Fortress Monroe, arrived here to-day. She briegs exchanged Union

prisoners from Charleston. General Birney had made a raid in Fiorida, destroying several bridges, capturing a locomotive and several cars, and a quantity of small army.

We now hold Baldwin and Camp Milton. A blockade-runner ran into Charleston or Wednesday night. Our released officers report that since they had been confined in Charleston five blockade-run-

ners had run in. The firing on Charleston and Fort Sumter con-

GEN. KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT. THE RECENT REBEL DEFEAT

BATTLE EXPECTED AT WINCHESTER.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL KELLEY.

NEW CROEEK, W. Va., August 5 .- Governor Boreman :- I have just arrived here. The enemy were effectually repulsed, and are rapidly retreat-ing towards Moorefield. We have saved West by towards Mooreneld. We have saved West Virginia from a terrible scourging by this in-vading army of Rebels and invaders. B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier-General.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Wheeling Intelligent r, August 6. We are not at liberty to publish all the private news coming to us in relation to the situation around New Creek and Cumberland. We may say in general terms that operations in the vicinity of the control o nities of those places are progressing promimaly. We expect to hear will further good news their programme o far, and we think that with the co-operation he is receiving a tolerably deci-

the co-operation he is receiving a folerably decisive blaw will be stuck.

The engagement near New Creek, recorded in his despatches to Governor B-rem in, was a stubborn fight, in which the enemy were worsted and driven off. All waste to the gallant men who so hravely did their duty. The Rebels retired towards Moorefield. They will probably not be allowed to tarry long in that neighborhood.

The Battimore was its intert between this and The Baltimore read is intact between this and Cumberlond, and so are the telegraph wires. The train will go out this marning at 6 o'clock,

and hereafter at that hour, thus making a con nection at Grafton for the Northwestern road. The Rebel Force and Designs. WILLIAMSPORT, August S, A. M .- The

ing information is strictly reliable, and can be depended upon in all respects for its accuracy:— The present effective strength and organization of the Robel army that has been operating in Virginia and Maryland is as follows :-General Early commands the army. Generals hodes and Breckinridge command each a corps. The corps commanded by General Breckinridge is composed of two divisions, now commanded by General's Wharton and Gordon. In Ruodes' torps is Ramseur's Division and Rhodes' oid Di-vision. With these corps are artillery battalions

THE REHEL INFANTRY. The strength of Barly's force is as follows: Wharton's Division, 2500 strong; Gordon's Division, 1800 strong; Rumseur's Division, 2200 strong; Rhodes' old Division, 3000 strong. THE REDEL CAVALBY.

The entire cavalry force is 5500 strong, em-bracing Vaugun's, Jackson's, Imboden's, and McCausland's Brigades. THE RESILL ARTILLERY.

General Long is Chief of Artillery of the invading Rebel army. The artillery is organized into three battallons, as follows:—Johnston's battallon, eight guns; Nebson had twelve, but lost four, captured by Averill; Beaxton's battallon,

we've guns.

McLaughliu has twenty guns under his per-onal command consisting of two battalions of Attillery united.
Lieutenant Colonel King is Chief of Artillery of General Reckinridge's Corps.
The entire strength of Enriy's Rebel army is,

The entire strength of Entity is Rebes army is, in infantry, six thousand eight hundred men; cavairy, five thousand five hundred men; artillery, six hundred men, and forty guas. Total, twelve thousand nine hundred men, and forty pieces of artillery. This does not include two regiments of infantry left at Winehester to guard the rear and accumulating stores; nor does it in inde rections of flying artillery attached to the HOW THE REBULS CROSSED THE POTOMAC.

In the late movement Gordon and Wharton crossed at Shephardstown, and Ramseur and Rhodes at Williamsport. Ramseur and Rhodes marched down the river banks to Downsville, and then formed a junction with Breckinridge and Gordon in the interior. WHY THEY DEDN'T STOP.

We had made a movement that compelled the enemy to make a hasty retreat into Virginia, and ac, by Sunday morning, the whole of Early's force retreated over the river, via Williamsport. WHERE THEY ARE NOW.

The enemy's pickets appear to-day on the south The enemy's picacle appear to-day on the south bank of the river, opposite this place; but we judge, from information received, that Early is moving up towards Bunker Hill for Winchester. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been thoroughly destroyed from Harper's Ferry to North Mountain depot, the culverts blown up, the bridges fired or knocked down by aid of artillery, the ties burned and the rails warped. REBEL STORRIGUSES-WHERE THE PIGHT WILL

COME OFF. Early has been accumulating stores at Win-The expected engagement is now transferred to Virginia.—New York Herald.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—There is no news from the South. One hundred and forty hogsheads of obacco have arrived here from Paducah since Saturday for New York. From California

From Cincinnati.

ACCOUNT OF GENERAL ANHOTH'S EXPEDITION FROM PENSACOLA.

We have received, through private sources, the following account of General Asboth's expedi-tion, which set out from Pensacola on the 21st, on a raid into Alabama. Rebel prisoners captured by this force reported the return of General Rousseau's expedition to join Sherman :-

Upon leaving Fort Barraneas on the 21st inst. and after marching some thirty miles, we attacked a force of the enemy at daybreak, at Camp Gonzales, on the Pensacola Railroad, idteen miles above Pensacola. There were three companies of the 7th Alabama Cavalry, in command of Colonel Hodson, of over 120 men each. They had completed a new fort, which they determine the control of the product of the control of the rended most vigorously; but which submitted to he dash of our men after half an hour's hard ighting. They left their regimental flag, a large antity of stores, ammuni ion, horses, cattle

We advanced toward Pollard, and had a slight avairs engagement between part of Company H, 18th New York Cavairy, and a part of the 7th labama Cavairy. We captured three prisoners, with horses, arms, c., losing one horse killed.

The prisoners taken state, that to check our advance the Rebels had descroyed the Pinc Barren Bridge, on both sides of which are im-

passable awamps.

With a view of destroying a tressel work at and below Perdido Station, and cutting the telegraph line, and descending between Perdido river and Mobile Bay, and so capturing the camps of Withers and Powell, an order was despatched to have transportation in readiness on the 26th at Nuenecis Ferry, on the Perdido river; but, after advancing some seven miles further, we received from reliable sources information that all the available forces from Mobile were being sent up the railroad to check our progress. It was then deemed prodent to return, having but a small

deemed product to return, having but a small force and only two pieces of artillery.

General Asboth returned to Barrancas without the loss of a man. All the prisoners taken agreed in the statement that Rousseau's force had out the Alabama Railroad, and having inflicted a great deal of damage, had returned north—N. O. Times, July 31.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS. Special Bespatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 9. General McCiellan. There is no truth whatever in the report that the War Department has authorized General McClellan to raise an army of one hundred thousand men immediately for special service

ander his command. The Petersburg Court of Inquiry. " A Court of Inquiry was ordered by the President to assemble in front of Petersburg, on or about the 5th of August, to examine into and report upon the facts and circumstances attending the unsuccessful assault on the Rebel works on July 30. This court is reported to have convened on Saturday last, and after discussing some preliminary arrangements, adjourned till Monday, when the examination of witness will commence. The following are said to comprise

the detail for the Court :-Major-General W. S. Hancock, United States olunteers, President Brigadler-General R. B. Ayres, United States States Brigadier-General N. H. Miles, United States

olunteers. Colonel E. Schriver, Inspector-General and It is understood that the Court are to report their opinion whether any officer or officers are answerable for the result of the assault, and, if o, to name them.

Surgeon-General Hammond. It is understood that the sentence of the Court Martial in the case of Surgeon-General Hammond is, that he be suspended from his rank and pay

for three years. Case of General Wild.

The proceedings in the case of Brigadier-General E. A. Wild, who was tried by Court Martial for disobedience of orders, convened by order of General Baldy Smith, have been submitted to General Butler and disapproved. It apyears that prior to the sitting of the Court Butler had issued an order requiring that a majority of a court convened to try officers commanding olored troops should be composed of a like class of officers. In this case the composition of the court did not comply with that order. The Commanding General, however, upon the merits of the case, announced that General Wild shou be released from arrest and returned to duty.

Internal Revenue. The receipts from internal revenue now average about \$1,000,000 per day. The receipts from all sources amount to about \$2,000,000 per day. Warrants for \$3,000,000 passed the Treasury today, to pay the army. Potomac paymasters will

leave here to morrow. Departments Consolidated. The departments of Washington, the Susquhanne, Western Virginia, and the Middle Department, have been consolidated into a grand military division, to be called the "Middle "Mill-

tary Division," and placed under the command of General Sheridan, headquarters at Harper's Ferry. The following order has this day been promut-

Hardquarters Middle Military Division,
Harrer's Ferry, Va., August 7, 1851.—General
Orders No. 1.—In compliance with General
Orders No. 240, dated Washington, August 7,
1864, the undersigned hereby assumes commande
of the Modele Military Division, comprising the
following military departments—Middle Defollowing military departments: - Middle De-partment of Washington, Department of Sasque-hanns, Department of West Virginia. Unsil-further orders, the Headquarters Military Divi-

sion will be at Harper's Ferry.
P. H. Suzutnas,
Major-General Commanding. Provost Marshal of Pennsylvania. The President has removed Colonet Bourford, Provost Marshal-General of Pennsylvania, and appointed Captain Dodge, Mustering and Dis-bursing officer of that State, to all the vacancy.

The Braft to be Enforced. From the following letter to the Provost-Murshal of the Wheeling District, it appears that the draft will certainly be enforced in those districts

Phovost Marshal-General's Office, Wash Norton Ciry, August 3.—Colonel John Riy, A. A. P. M. General, Wheeling, West Verginla:— See that your Enrolling Boards spare no pains in correcting the curolment lists, and making all necessary preparation for proceeding promptly with the draft in September.

Provost Marshal-General.

THE NEW CONFEDERATE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

All who take an interest in the public welfare of the country will hall with Joy the announcement that the Hon. George A. Trenbolm, of Charleston, has been called to the helm of the Treasury Department. There is probably no man in the Confederacy better qualified for this responsible position than Mr. Trenholm. He is a resident, and, we believe, a native of Charleston, Soath Carolina, and stands at the head of the financiers and successful merchants of that proud old city. He is about fifty-five years of age, tall, straight, and slightly corpulent. The contour of his face plainly bespeaks intelligence, firmness, a strong character, and a good heart.

As the senior partner of the house of John Praser & Co., he has acquired that experience in monetary affairs that, we confidently believe, will enable him to carry us safely through that crisis. His firm has been and is engaged more largely than any other in blockade-running, and argely than any other in blockade-running, and y a judicions selection of the cargoes, importing by such stores as would be useful to the Gor-nment, be has greatly aided us in carrying on he war, and especially has he contributed no into to the defense of Charleston. Aside from he qualities of the mind which he possesses, hose of his heart are not less brilliant and

Many, very many, are the poor widows and orphans, houseless refusees and sick and maimed soldiers, who bless and honor the name of George Trenholm, as the friend in the hour of their Trenholm, as the friend in the hour of their namest need, and many more thank an unknown benefactor for some kind office, and remember him in their prayers. His great weath gives the means, he seeks the opportunity. Although Mr. Trenholm takes hold of his department in a most inauspicious moment, when its affairs are decidedly "snaring," yet we look for the happiest results from this appointment. President Dayls and his Cabinet may congratulate themselves that they have called to their councils a man who so admirably combines the best traits of head and heart as does George A. Trenholm. SAN FRANCISCO, August S.—The steamer Golden Gafe has arrived from Panama.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

American Naval Affairs-An Iron-plated Ham Standing Westward. "Liveproof, July 29 .- An unknown fron-plated ram, bearing the United States flag, passed the isle of Wight, to the westward, on the 23th ult. It is explained that the reported sea fight off

Bantry Bay, July 11, was more artillery practice by the coast guardmen on board an English war Captain Semmes is still in this city. Enropean Reinforcements for the Union Army.

From Gottomant's Messenger, July 25. A Hamburg vessel, the Garlands, has just left Antwerp, for Boston, with three bundred and sixty Belgian and German recruits for the Amer-ican Federal army.

Ican Federal army.

A Rebel Iron-plated Ram at Sea Under the Union Flag.

Our European advices by the Hiberaica and City of London inform us that an iron-plate i steam war ram, hoisting the United States' flag, was seen passing the Isle of Wight on the afternoon of the 26th of July, steering to the

We regard this intelligence as conveying a facof the atmost importance, and consequently cal the especial attention of the executive, revenue and the especial attachion of the executive, revenue and port authorities to it. The United States Government has no ram of any description employed in its service off the coasts of Europe or on the Atlantic, whereas the Robel my al representatives in the Old World have, as everybody knows, traded to vessels of this description, from Laird's yard, at Hickenbead, England, to Bordeaux in France, and there again to the shores of the rance, and thence away to the shores of the

Bookhorm.

The steam ram which passed the Isle of Wight on the 26th of July was, in all likelihood, a Bebel ram, notwithstanding the fact that she displayed the Union flag. This has, no doubt, been done in order to enable her to escape interruption on

he part of our cruisers.

If she were a Rebel war vessel, she must be nuar cur coast by this time, and it behooves the port officers and naval authorities at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pordand, and the mouth of the James river to keep a sharp lookout for her. An iron-plated Rebel ram could indict the most serious damage upon our city in a single night. A dashing and unscrupulous commander like Sommes, in a staunch vessel of this class, might, in fact, hold New York at his mercy for

WESTERN PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Western Publishers' Association met at Detroit on Tuesday last. Mr. H. N. Walker, of the Detroit Free Press, was elected President, and Mr. J. E. Scripps, of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribine, Secretary pro tem. The followingnamed gentlemen were present :-

named gentiemen were present:—
Chicago Tribune, J. McDill; Chicago Times, H. B. Chandler; Iedianapolis Sentinei, J. R. Eider; Cleveland Leader, E. Cowles; I. univilie Journal, J. D. Osborne; Cleveland Herald, A. W. Fairhanks; Dayton Journal, W. D. Bekham; Lorsine county (Ohio) News, L. I. Rice; Cincunal Commercial, John A. Gano; Cieveland Plaindealer, J. S. Stephenson; Cincinnati Gazette, Richard Smith; Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, J. F. Conover and J. E. Scripps; Detroit Free Press, H. N. Walker and Jacob Burns.
A very interesting discussion took place on the subject of telegraphic despatches, which, however, was ultimately referred to the directors of the Association, with authority to take such action as they may deem proper, such action to be taken as specifily as possible.
The following plan of organization was adopted:—

The following plan of organization was adopted:

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION or agreement under the act to provide for the incorporation of associations for the publication of periodicals, newspapers, books, tracts, focuments, and other publications, approved March 7, 1881:

The name of this Association shall be "The Western Associated Press," and its head or principal effice shall be located in the city of Cleveland.

The object of this Association is to promote.

2. The object of this Association is to promote the general interest of publishers of newspapers in the Western States, by securing and deseminating eartier and more correct information up on all subjects, by procuring faller and more perfect telegraphic reports; better and cheaper "print paper;" by introducing into use any and all labor-saving machines applicable to the publish-ing business, and generally to elevate the charac-ter of the press in those States.

ter of the press in those States.

3. The capital stock of this association shall be \$25,000, divided into shares of \$25 each, in king in all 1000 shares, the same to be increased from time to time by a vote of a majority of the shareholders, as shall be deemed necessary: Provided No one establishment shall be permitted to take more than four shares.

4. The term of existence of said association,

shall be thirty, years.

5. The property, stock and affairs of this Association shall be controlled by a Board of seven Directors, who shall be elected annually on the first Wednesday of August. The said Board of Directors, at the first meeting, shall elect one of this suppler. Posidort, and a Sagretary and their number President, and a Secretary and Treasurer, either from their number or other-wise, as they shall deem expedient, and shall have authority to pass such lev-laws as may be

secessary, not inconsistent with these articles of The following gentlemen were duly elected the

Board of Directors :-

Board of Directors:—
Messrs. Fairbanks, of Cleveland; Elder, of Indianapolis; Walker, of Detroit; Richard Smith, of Cincinnati; Wedlir, of Chicago; Fishback, of St. Louis; and Onborne, of Louisville.
Resolutions were adopted, instructing the Directors to lay the articles of the Association before the press in the several States, and procure their subscriptions thereto; authorizing them to investigate the wood paper question, requesting them, if they find its manufacture feasible, to prepare a plan for the establishment of a mill, a daubmit it to the different members of the Association through a circular, recommending the newspaper publishers in the bers of the Association through a circular, re-commending the newspaper publishers in the United States to diminish the size of their papers for the purpose of decreasing the consumption; the adoption of a uniform measure in the width of their columns, and the increase in the sub-scriptions of weekly papers to \$2.50 for single subscriptors, and \$2 as the minimum club rates. At a meeting of the Directors, held subse-quent to their election, H. N. Walker was chosen President, George Knapp, Treasurer, and W. D. Bickham, Secretary, J. D. Osborne, Jeseph Medill, and Richard Smith were ap-pointed a committee to contract with the Newpointed a committee to contract with the New York Associated Press, and the Telegraph Com-pany, for regular despatches.

NEW YORK, August 9 .- The steamships Fulto Sides, and Weshington arrived at this port this morning. Their news has been anticipated.

PROVIDENCE, August 9.—Ex Governor John Brown Francis died to-day. IGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE. NEAREST HOUSE TO THE REACH.
This well known house is now open for the reception

Death of Fx-Gov. John Brown Francis.

trailing never was bester.

3. WOOTTON, Progressor. STEAM WERKLY TO LIVER-pool touching at Queenstewn. Cosk Hattar, -The well-known stunners of the Liverpoor, New York, and Entindeshila Steamship Company are intended to

ant as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, August III
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, August 29.
CITY OF BALTIMOBIL, Saturday, August 27.
and every succeeding Saturday, at moon, Journ Pier
4 North River.

RATES OF PASSACE.

BOSTON AND PHILADELLY on SAPERIALS, and Steams In Line, salling from each port on SAPERIALS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Paliaciple, and Long What, Roston, From first what above PINE Street, on Saturday, August 15, 1864.
The elementing EaA, ON, Matthews, with sall from Philadeign in for Boston, on Saturday, August 15, at 10 o'clock A. St. and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphin, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These law and substantial steamships form a regular sacis.

Buppers are requested to sens any lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOE & CO., 101-tf No. 302 S. DELAWARE Avenue. FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftaure Lines, via belaware and institut Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 octock M., and 5 octock P. M., from third pier above Wainut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WiLLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avence.

steamship Collien Refle, will leave OS BATTEDAY, will leave OS BATTEDAY, Agust 27, at noon.

Lowest rules of passage through from Philadesphia to Ban Francisco.

Apply to No. 217 WALNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH, FILLADELPHIA TO BROOKLYS,
THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

FARE \$7.

EXCURSION THERETS \$4, GOOD FOR THREE PAYS.
On and after MONDAY, Auditati, 1643, Irains will have not of VIAE firms, Falanciphia, every morning at \$4.

M. (Sondays, excepted), the 40 by the faunders and Atlarife and Baritan and Delaware hay Railreade to Fert McKmouth, and by the connections steamer desse 2007, to beed of Aliantic street, Brooklyn; Fruncisc, Resee Aliantic Street Wharf every day (Suddays excepted), at 12

A. M.

A M., Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this also, the stair of New Jessey having grassed to the Campen and Amboy tempopoly the exclusive privilegs of carrying passenuers and fregrit tween the cities of Philadelphia and New York, 1928-t W. P. GHIFFIITS, General Superintendent PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORMSTOWN RAILEGAD.
TIME TABLE
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further

Leave Philadelpois 6, 7, 9, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 510, 1, 4, 5 A. M., 1, 2, 5 A. M., 1, 2, 5 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5 A. M., 1, 5 A. M., 1,

Tie 5% train up, will stop a.

and Con-shocken on 19.

EDB MANAYUNK.

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Leave Manayunk, 6%, 7%, 620, 9%, 11); A. M., 2, 5, 7, n up, will stop at Wissahlezon, Managara,

and blg P. M.
H. K. SMITH General Superh tendent,
mvil Donet, NINTH and telligh Streets. NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD FOR BETHLEHEM, DOT ERFOWN, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

VILLIAMSPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, June 18, 1864 Passanger Trains
(ii) leave the New Depot, THIRD Street, above Thomson street, Fulladeighta, daily (Sumays excepted), as
blows:—

con street, Finladesphia, daily (Scindays excepted), As follows:

7. A. M. (Express) for Rethiebens, Alentown, Mawch.
Chunk, Wirkesbarre, Williamsport.

16.14. A. A. (Accountedation) for Boylestown.

16.15. P. M. (Accountedation) for Doylestown.

24.55. P. M. (Accountedation) for Doylestown.

24.55. P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

24.55. P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

24.55. P. M. (Accountedation) for Bethiebens, Easton, &c.

24.55. P. M. (Accountedation) for Lansdale.

21.57. M. (Accountedation) for Lansdale.

21.57. M. (Accountedation) for Fort Washington.

THAINS FUR FIII ADELIFHIA

Loave Bothlebon at 4.30. A. M. 35. A. M., and 6.07 P. M.

Port Washington at 11.25. A. M., and 2 P. M.

Port Washington at 11.25. A. M., and 2 P. M.

Philadelphia for Boylestown at 3 P. M.

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ELLIS CLARK, Agent. READING RAILROAD. FROM PHILADEL HIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENSS LVASIA, THE SCHUZIKILI, SUB-QUERANS, CUMBERIAN, AND WYOMING VALLEY,

PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Crupany's Depot, at THERTEENTH and ALLOWHILL Sucets, Philaderphia, at the following

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

CALLOWHILL Streets, Philaderphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 15 A. M., for Reading, Leganon, Ephrata, Littz, Celimbia, harrisburg, Portsvile, Pragrove, Tamaquin, Sudiary, Williamspert, Emita, Soche-ter, Shagara Fales, Shadao, Ale. Jow. Will Resparter, Pittsbur, York, Carlaife, Chambersbure, Begyratoru, &c. The train connects at a EADANG with East Pennsylvania Restroad trains for Adentive, Ac., Die Reading and Columbia heilmast for Ephrata, Lit z, and Columbia and with the Lebanon Vailey (can for Bett, burg, &c., as P.93.5 (L.NTOS) with Chambersbure, Royaley and with the Lebanon Vailey (can for Bett, burg, &c., as P.93.5 (L.NTOS) with Chambers Emitar, &c., at Harkits-Bullet with Northern Central, "Commissioned Valley," and "Sch., Islii and Susquellania" trains for Northern Lervis Philadelphia at 730 C. N. for Reading, Potteville, Pinestove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsbury, &c., Northern Art Fairoad trains for Pittsbury, &c., Northern Central Salroad trains for Pittsbury, &c., and Rairoad trains for Sudury, Northumberland, Elmora Ac., and at Post Chein with Carawbasa Rairoad trains for Sudury, Northumberland, Elmora Ac., and at Post Chein with Carawbasa Rairoad trains for Milliamsport, Elmora, Emitara Rairoad trains for Knothern, Emitara Rairoad trains for Knothern, Emitara Rairoad trains for Sudury, Northumberland, Elmora Ac., and at Post Chein with Carawbasa Rairoad trains for Sudury, Northumberland, Elmora Ac., and at Post Chein with Carawbasa Rairoad trains for Sudury, Northumberland, Elmora Ac., and at Post Chein with Carawbasa Rairoad trains for Milliamsport, Elmora, Emitara Rairoad trains for Sudury, Northumberland, Elmora Ac., and at Post Chein with Carawbasa Rairoad trains for Sudury, Northumberland, Elmora Ac., and at Post Chein with Carawbasa Rairoad trains for Sudury, Northumberland, Elmora Ac., and at Post Chein with Carawbasa Rairoad trains for Sudury, Northumberland, Rairoad trains for Sudury, Royal Rairoad trains for Sudur

Railread Halbs for Milton, Williams sort, Khuira, Buffalo, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:60 A. M., stopping at all way stations arrive up in Billadelphia at 2900 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2900 R. M.; arrives in Reading at 5:00 P. M.; Arrives in Reading at 5:00 P. M., Arrives in Politacelphia at 12:00 P. M., And Politacelphia in Philadelphia at 12:00 P. M., Arriving in Philadelphia at 12:00 P. M., Arriving in Philadelphia at 12:00 P. M., Arriving in Philadelphia at 12:00 P. M., Market bulls, with a passenger car attacher, leave Philadelphia at 12:00 P. M., (or Reading and all way stations, All the above traits run daily. Sundays executed.

Soneay trains leave Politacile at 7:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 10 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown at 6:00 A. M., and Philadelphia from Downingtown at 6:00 A. M., and 2:13 booh.

Sew YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE hook. New York at TP, M., passing Boading at 12 mid-night, and connection at Harris arg with Peansylvadia Entrone Express trains for Pittsburg.

threuch, between Jersey City and Pulsburg, without Challey.

Mail trains for New York leave Herrieburg at 3 A. M., and 17 M. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 5 A. M. and 12 M.

SCHILLEN A. D. BERLE CAD.

Trains leave Polysillo at 7 to A. M. and 3 30 P. M., c. turning from Taucarora at 8 to A. M. and 4 55 ° M.

BCHUYLKILL AND BI SQUE-TANNA 3 A. A. M. O. D. Trains leave Aubura at 3 to A. M. for Pluogrovs and Harrisburg, and at 120 and 7 10 P. M. for Pluogrovs and Harrisburg, and at 120 and 7 10 P. M., and from Pluogrovs and Tourish from Harrisburg at 130 P. M., and from Pluogrovs and Through Bratelans tickes and emigrant Bekets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas. The Rollewins lickets are obtainable on at the States, Philadelp in, or of C. A. NICOLIES, General Superincandent, Reading:

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

A 25 per ce t discount, between any points desired, for families and 0 ms.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

A 25 per ce t discumi, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Cloud for 2000 miles, between all somes, at \$46 50 each, for families and firms.

For three, sky, pine, or twelve months, for holders only, te all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGY MEN

Besiding on the line of the road with be furnished with cards, custiling therselves and wives to tickets at half fire.

EXCURSION TICKETS

Closeds of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, REOADS and WILLOW STEEL HIT TRAINS
Leave Unliadelphia duily at 0. A. M., I.P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinion, and joints beyond. MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Port Office for all places on the road and his brainches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 215 P. M. WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA
RAILBOAD, VIA MEDIA,
8- HINO AREANGEMENT,
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave

Streets.
Leave West Charter, from the Depot on East Market Street, 250 A. M., 745 A. M., 11 A. M. 3 P. M., 445 P. M.
The ears of the West Phinotiphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philodelphia Depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philodelphia at Sab A. M. and 250 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 3 a M. and 450 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 3 a M. and 450 P. M., 1 and West Chester at 745 A. M. and 450 P. M., 2000000 Will be a sunday Philodelphia and Saltimore Control Indicated for Caster and Intermediate points.

Leave West Chester at 745 A. M. and 450 P. M., 2000000 Will be a sunday on the Philodelphia and Saltimore Control Indicated for Caster and Intermediate points.

Leave Henry Wood, Governal Supermendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES .-EST JERSEY RAHLROAD LINES.—
Commencing on MONDAY, June 29, 1884, from
Walnut Street Wharf.
FOR CAPE MAY.
At a and 10 A. M. 2 and 4 20 P. M.
For Salem and Belauston, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassabero, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4 and P. M.
For Woodbary, Gloucester, &c., at 6 and 0 A. M., lif M., and 4 and 4 r. M.
BETURNING TRAISS LEANE
Cape May at 6 and 11 4 A. M., and 6 20 P. M.
Milyille at 7 and A. M., and 1 10 P. M.
Milyille at 7 and A. M., and 1 10 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M., and 1 10 P. M.
Charstorton at 7 10 and 8 35 A. M., 120 P. M.
Woodbary at 7, 740 and 8 35 A. M., and 2 50, 3 29, 5 00, and 5 12 P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPIRESS COMPANY Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Banague, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. Heavy articles taken by 5 A.M. Haus outy, and must be sent to the office the svening previous. Perfehable articles by this line nows be sent before 5 A.M. A special measured accompanies each train, my31. J. VAN RESSELARR, Superintendant.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND 1864.
This great fine traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvanis to the city of Ecte on Lake French. It has been lessed by the PENNSYLVANIA RALLEGAD COMPANY, and under their elegicles is being rapidly opened throughout its entire benefit. Teles to the first of the counties of the less of the counties of the less of the counties of the less of the counties of the counties of the less of the counties of the less of the counties of the less of

Division.

Mail Train leaves.

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Sob A. M.
Express Train leaves.

Cars until through wirgshit change between the contemporary of the contemporary agents.

B. E. Corner of ELEYENTH and MARKET Stross.

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S. B. E. Lorner of ELEYENTH and MARKET Stross.

And for Freight agent.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.

J. W. Brill. Agent. B. B. C. B., Builtimore.

General Techna Agent. Philadelphia.

JONETH D. Typere.

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WITH THE F

From Philadeint is to principal stations, good for Satarday, and Monday, at reduced fire, to be had day at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWIILL, Surets.

as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, corner of THERTY-Filest and Scalikett Streets, S.A. M., 1145 A. M., P.S. P. M., 850 P. M., 645 P. M.
Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MAIKET Streets to THERTY-PHEST and MARKET